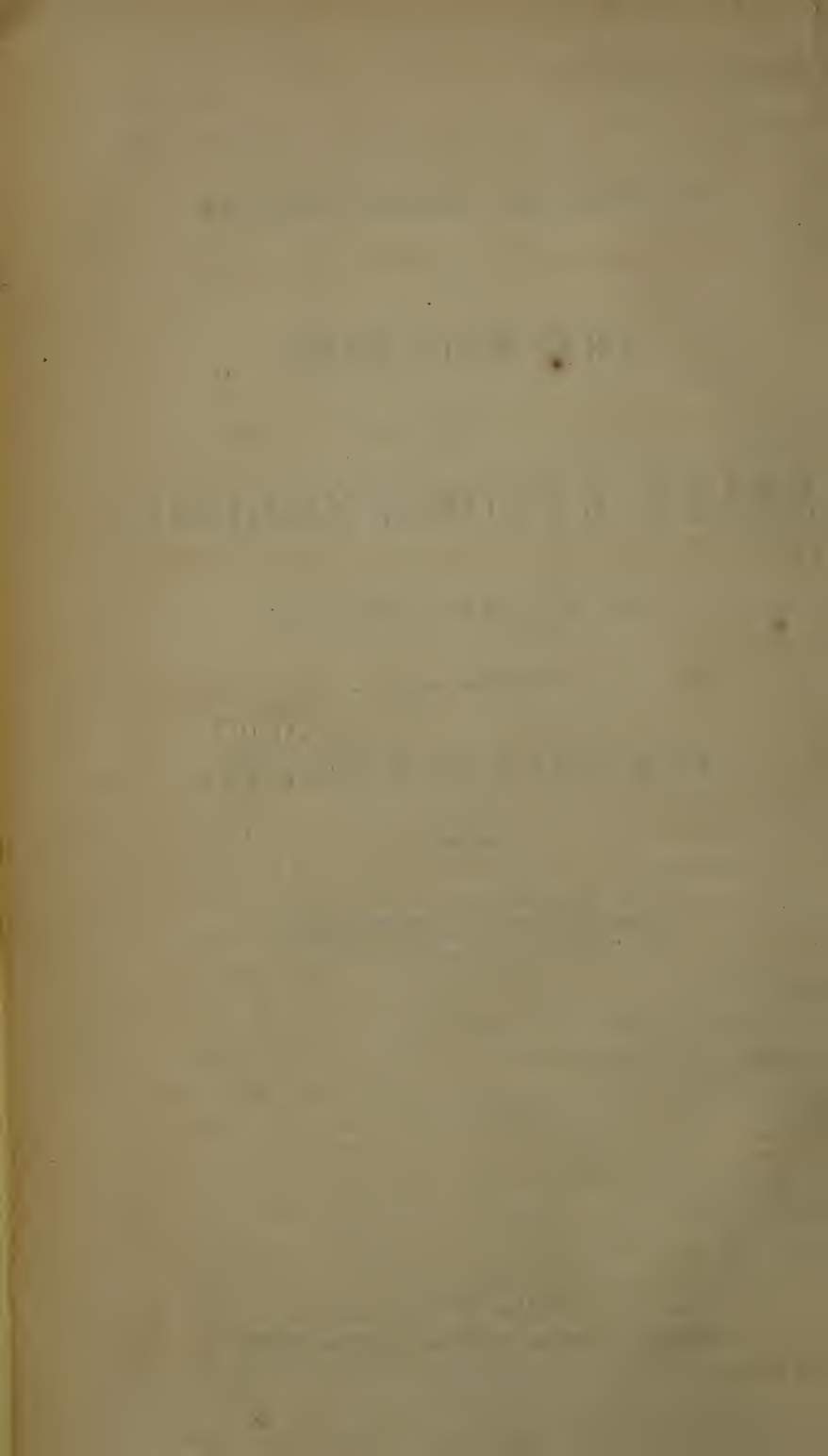


THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
Massachusetts
STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
AT WESTBOROUGH:
TOGETHER WITH
THE ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOSTON:
WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1859.



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1859-65

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

In obedience to chapter 40 of the Acts of 1857, and to chapter 177 of the Acts of 1859, the Trustees of the State Reform School herewith respectfully submit to the Governor and the Executive Council, the Thirteenth Annual Report of the condition of the school for the year ending September 30, 1859.

They refer to the accompanying reports of the Treasurer, Superintendent, Chaplain, and Physician, for full statistics of the expenses of the school, the commitments, discharges, employments, and amount of work done during the year, and the religious, intellectual and physical condition of the boys.

On the thirteenth of August, a large part of the building was destroyed by fire. Daniel Credan, a boy who had already assaulted one of the officers, set fire to a wooden ventilating flue in the north-eastern part of the building. The flames were at once carried, by the strong draught, to the main flue, and thus to the dry woodwork of the roof. The fire spread with great rapidity and destroyed about three-fourths of the building, before it could be stopped. By dint of hard work on the part of the officers, the boys, and the fire departments from neighboring towns, the towers, west wing, and a portion of the workshops were saved. Most of the furniture, also, was got out with little hurt. The whole loss has been estimated at not over \$50,000.

Of the boys thus left without shelter, 240 were sent to the new jail at Fitchburg; 26 of the less trusty ones to Concord jail, and the rest, about 300, were housed in the dormitory which had not been burnt.

After much consideration, and after consulting with his excellency the Governor, the Trustees determined to hire a large building in the town of Westborough, and fit it for about 150 boys: and, moreover, to roof in such parts of the standing walls of the school as would be necessary to accommodate the rest of the boys. These repairs are now so far forward, that, within a few days, all the boys, except 7 still at Concord, have been removed, either to the building in the village, or to the newly fitted rooms at the school. Credan and five other boys, his accomplices, have been committed for trial.

As the rebuilding of the school, in one form or another, must soon be considered by the State government, it is proper for the Trustees to state, briefly and clearly, what is the precise work of this school; what it has done in the past; and what it can be made to do in the future.

1. *The work for which the school is intended.* This is an institution, to which juvenile offenders may be committed by legal process. When thus committed, they are placed under the charge of the Trustees, to be by them *reformed*. The school is not a prison, or a house of correction; nor is it, in the ordinary sense, a place of *punishment*. The Act of April 9, 1847 calls it a "school for the instruction, employment, and reformation of juvenile offenders." It is true that Mr. Lyman says, in a letter to the commissioners: "The institution should be considered a place of *punishment*, as well as a place of *reform*;" but he at once defines in what sense he uses the word punishment. "I should give no character of *disgraceful punishment* to the institution, but the character of a state school—where boys are received *because they are not fit to be at large*." The punishment which, in the nature of things, must be entailed by a committal to the school, is simply the degradation of being judged "not fit to be at large." The prison convict receives *true* punishment; he is disgraced and made to suffer: first, as a warning to others: secondly, as a warning to himself. The boy sent to the Westborough school is *conditionally forgiven*; he is not punished, he is not made an example

of; but he is simply trained in the straight path; his privileges grow with his reform, and when he proves himself thoroughly reformed, he is set free, without stigma and without disgrace. If on the other hand, he prove incorrigible, then, and only then, is he punished, by being sent to prison.

2. *What the School has done.* Since the foundation of the institution about 40 per cent. of the commitments have been for theft, in one form or another; about 43 per cent. for "stubbornness;" and about 14 per cent. for assault, vagrancy, disorderly conduct and malicious mischief. These are the principal accusations. As the word "stubbornness" is vague, and may be used as a cloak for many offences, or for no offence at all, the following analysis of 234 cases of stubbornness and kindred accusations, may be useful. The cases were taken, at random, from the records of different years, namely: those between Nos. 1 and 216, (1849); Nos. 803 and 1,003, (1853); and Nos. 2,229 and 2,308, (1858). The real character and offences of these boys may be classified as follows:

1. *Ungovernable and runaway*: that is, truant; leaving places of employment, rebellious at home, &c., 80
2. *Ungovernable and lying*: about the same as No. 1, but characterized by great dishonesty, 14
3. *Ungovernable*: violent and rebellious at home, 56
4. *Ungovernable and a thief*: somewhat the same as No. 1, but chiefly characterized by stealing, 18
5. *Ungovernable, been arrested before*: somewhat the same as No. 1, but bad conduct so public as to cause arrest, by the police, 9
6. *Idle, disorderly, arrested before, for larceny*, 23
7. *Vagabond, arrested before*: that is, disorderly, without fixed home, wandering about the country, and arrested for notoriously bad conduct, 4
8. *Vagabond*: same as No. 7, without the arrest, 12
9. *Vagabond simpleton*: same as No. 8, but intellect quite low, without decided idiocy, 3
10. *Idle*, 2
11. *Wanton destruction of property*, 2
12. *Trespass and bad conduct*: generally disorderly, with some act in particular of decidedly aggravated character, 2
13. Charged with "stubbornness," but no good grounds found in the "history" of the boys, 5

Of these boys, those under Nos. 9, 10 and 13 should not have been sent to the institution, and it may also be, that under No. 3 there were a few cases that were scarcely suitable; but all these together could hardly constitute more than seven per cent. of all commitments for "stubbornness," and the like; or about three per cent. of the whole number of committals. This is a very small proportion, considering the loose way in which commitments were formerly made. By the Act of April, 3, 1859, the magistrate is obliged to send a "statement" with each mittimus, so that there is now less danger of the admission of boys who are not truly "juvenile offenders."

Having thus shown the material sent *to* the school, it is now important to show what has been sent *from* it. The result which has been come at by very laborious investigation, may thus be summed up: The number of boys committed to the Reform School since its opening in 1848, is 2,537. The number of inmates at the present time is 507. The number known to have deceased is 42. This leaves a total of 1,988, whose history is the subject of our inquiry. Of this number, the career of about 300 cannot be traced with certainty. This comprises the boys who were committed on short sentences—those who were in feeble health—those who have left the State—those who were committed under assumed names, &c.

The history and character of 1,653 boys who have been inmates of the school, have been ascertained—281 of these have turned out badly. This is fourteen and one-seventh per cent. on the total of 1,988—1,372 of these boys are known to have done well. This is 69 per cent. of all who have gone forth from the institution.

In this calculation, in all cases of doubt, the doubt is reckoned against the institution; although in a large number of instances the probabilities were in favor of a thorough reformation.

This is a better record than has ever been claimed by the trustees; and, considering the disadvantages under which the institution has labored from want of the means of proper classification; the advanced age of the majority of boys when committed, and the great number of short sentences, it is a better result, the writer confidently believes, than the truest friends of the school have ever dared to hope for. But it will be

observed, in the above calculations, that every doubt is estimated against the school. If the common way of calculating averages were adopted, the table would stand thus :

Whole number of cases investigated, . . .	1,653
Of these :	
Turned out badly, 17 per cent., . . .	281
Reformed, 83 per cent.,	1,372

1,653 boys comprise more than four-fifths of all who have left the institution, and enough, therefore, to show a reliable average. Of the boys who turned out badly, 43 have since been in the Massachusetts State Prison, or about one and two-thirds per cent. of all committals to the school. If, however, from 43 we deduct 11 who were, after probation, remanded, by the Trustees, to the house of correction, the figure is reduced to one and one-fourth per cent.

3. *What the School can be made to do.* Hitherto, there have been five chief blocks in the way of this institution ; first, the commitment of boys who are too old ; second, the alternative sentence ; third, the difficulty of finding out the true characters of masters who apply for apprentices ; fourth, the interference of parents ; and fifth, the want of means for a proper classification of the boys in the building.

As the law now stands, boys may be sent, up to the age of 16. This is too old ; with puberty comes a strengthening of bad propensities, and, moreover, a new passion is added, of great power and violence. On this point Mr. Lyman said, that boys over 14 were “ difficult to manage. If they have been for some time in a vicious course, they become, by 14 or 15, hardened ; bad themselves, and very fit to make others bad.” Of the 31 Westborough graduates who are, or have been, in the state prison, not less than 24 were 14 years of age, or over, when sent to the school. The Trustees would therefore earnestly recommend that the law should be so altered as to limit the maximum age for committal to fourteen years. They would further recommend that the law for the support of boys by their towns, (Acts of 1859, chapter 170, section 1,) should be so altered as to render it efficient. The opinion of an eminent lawyer, consulted by the Trustees, was, that it would cost more to find

out "the lawful settlement" of boys sent to the institution, than would be received from the towns, and moreover, that no legal demand could be made upon such towns, so long as the boy *remained in the school*. Perhaps it would be better to reduce the sum of fifty cents a week to *twenty-five cents*; because the justices might sometimes be deterred from sending proper subjects to the school, by the idea that they were laying too great a burden on the town. The evil at which the law is aimed, viz.: that parents who have ability to support their sons, send them to the school to save themselves trouble and expense, will be as effectually remedied by twenty-five as by fifty cents a week.

The "alternative sentence" is a source of constant trouble. If a boy who is naturally or by education shameless, has a *long* sentence in the school, and a *short* alternative sentence, he will behave badly on purpose to get remanded, and so be free within a few days, or weeks. This was the case with the incendiary, Credan. He first assaulted an officer, hoping to be remanded to his alternative sentence; and, finding that this did not do, he set fire to the building. If the alternative sentence were done away with, then a bad boy might be put in the "third department" of the school, and there kept, without the *disgrace of a prison*, as long as he remained refractory. If all means of reformation failed, he could then be complained of before a court, and sent to prison for such a time as his offences merited. This arrangement would be much more simple and just, and in this way the *temptation* of a short alternative sentence would be avoided.

It has been found, in practice, that the written recommendation of the selectmen of a town is not always a guarantee for the good character of a master, who applies for an apprentice. Even when the master himself is, in all respects, fit, it often happens that his wife, or some of his family, or some of his work-people, are entirely unsuitable company for a wayward boy. This state of things has been a source of constant annoyance to the Trustees, and it is highly desirable that some change should be made in the system of apprenticing, so as to insure more certainty in the results.

In searching the records of the school to find out what proportion of its graduates had been reformed, it was found that

many boys had been much injured, after leaving the institution, by the interference of their parents, relations, or near friends. It often happens that the natural guardians of a boy are willing to let him alone so long as he is of tender years; but the moment he is old enough to do profitable work, their selfishness urges them to get him again under their charge. Thus, when a vicious and ignorant boy has, by years of care and attention, been fairly put in the straight path, when he has been apprenticed to a good master, and has the prospect of doing well, his parents or relations will sometimes use their best endeavors to entice him from his place.

The following letter will give an idea of the way in which such persons proceed. It is addressed to one of the Trustees:

SIR—Your not having written causes me to write. Am expecting from you an answer to that petition which I gave you when at Westborough, as you made that promise. Have no doubt but I shall get one. I received a letter from Mr. Starr, on last week, in which he confirms what I heard and communicated to you at Westborough, namely: that one of my brothers had gone to sea in sloop-of-war *Levant*; does not say where bound; “and the other placed in a good home,—when 21 years old will have \$100.” Does not say where or with whom he is. If this is intended as an answer to my petition, it will be considered as an insult to the selectmen, and will be treated as such. I do not think it is. Will expect an answer from you. My brothers were not sent to the Reform School during minority, but for the term of four years, which expires sometime next month; this, with the petition, is worthy of consideration. If I receive no farther satisfaction from Mr. Starr than his last letter, I shall get a petition signed by the citizens of —, and shall forward it to the governor.

Yours truly,

— — —.

The analysis of this letter is easy. This man allows his brothers to remain some years in the school without taking particular notice of them. As soon, however, as they are able to earn money, he gets a petition for their release, signed by the selectmen of his town, and states, (which is not true,) that they were committed for only four years. On being told by the superintendent that the boys are in good places, he threatens, unless his wishes are complied with, to send a petition to the governor. Of course such efforts are of no consequence, so far

as the officers of the institution are concerned ; but the boys may be thus led to run away from their situations, under the idea that they can do much better elsewhere.

Now that a large part of the building is lying in ruins, and it becomes necessary to think where and how these 500 boys shall be lodged, a good opportunity offers to suggest such a mode of classification as would combine the greatest economy with the strictest separation of the different divisions. The Trustees have given much thought to this matter, and have gone so far as to hand in to the joint committee of the legislature a plan for buildings to hold 400 boys. As long ago as two years, attempts were made to classify, as far as the narrow means would allow. The "third department" was established and this was found to do much good. Some of the best boys, also, were put on the farm, as "farm apprentices." The results of these limited experiments have been such as to encourage a more extended trial. The general divisions proposed are these:

1st. *Preparatory Department.* About 45 new boys who are kept on trial till their proper places in the other departments can be given them.

2d. *Farm Department.* About 15 of the best boys apprenticed to the farmer, engineer, &c., and living *outside* the main building.

3d. *First Department.* About 180 of the best boys, divided into three classes, to be kept separate, living in the buildings, but usually working on the farm.

4th. *Second Department.* About 135 inferior boys, divided into two classes, to be kept separate, living and working chiefly in the buildings.

5th. *Third Department.* About 25 of the worst boys, kept under a strict discipline.

In this arrangement there would be combined the harmony and economy of the congregate system, with the separation and strict oversight of the family system. The boys would be divided into divisions of from 25 to 70 each; in each school room there would be only from 20 to 35 boys. No two divisions would ever be together, for a moment, except at prayers. The Trustees would further recommend, that the buildings for these

boys should be put up on the old foundations, but should not be so large as the old, nor built, like them, in one continuous piece. This plan is just as efficient as, and much more economical than, any other that could be carried out. It is *efficient*, because it insures the proper separation and care of the different grades of boys. It is *economical*, for many reasons; the foundations are there, ready dug; the bricks are there; an expensive apparatus for the supply of light, heat, and water is there; a fine farm of nearly 300 acres, and given for the express purpose, is there. All these are paid for, and all are ready for use. It is hardly necessary to point out the fact, that if the school were broken up into several widely separated buildings, all these advantages would be lost, and the cost of new sites and buildings would be much greater than the cost of reconstructing the old. The current expenses, moreover, of a large school are much less than those of a small one, as will at once appear from the following table:

NAME.	No. of children.	Expense per head.
House of Refuge, New Orleans,	95	\$154 00
Lancaster School,	95	130 00
House of Refuge, St. Louis,	121	123 00
Maine Reform School,	214	114 00
House of Refuge, Randall's Island,	540	80 00
Westborough Reform School,	590	80 00

It should also be remembered that the large gifts of Mr. Lyman were expressly made "to establish in the town of Westborough an institution, or institutions, on the most approved plan, for the proper discipline, instruction, employment, and reformation, of juvenile offenders, whether male or female or both."

As to the number of boys, it has been thought that 400 would not be too many, and within that limit, the school would doubtless be always full. For the matter of expense, it would probably cost as much to tear down the ruined walls, fill in

the cellar, and properly fit the old part (not burnt) for the classification of 200 boys, as to go on, and rebuild enough of what is burnt, to accommodate, with the portion still standing, 400 boys.

FUND FOR DESERVING BOYS.—It is very desirable that a certain sum of money should be applied yearly for the benefit of such graduates of the school as may be considered deserving. In giving the second sum of \$10,000, Mr. Lyman suggested that it should be put to this use. And there is now a sum of money, nominally \$20,000, known as the "Lyman Fund," the interest of which might be thus spent.

HEALTH.—There have been but four deaths during the year, and the general health of the boys has been very good.

LABOR AND CONTRACTS.—Contracts have been made with Messrs. Greenwood and Wright, to employ 125 boys in chair seating; and with Messrs. Cole, Wood & Co., shoe dealers, to employ 120 in shoemaking. These contracts are more favorable than those before made, and will be carried out, if the future arrangements of the institution allow it. It is thought that this employment in the workshops, together with the work on the farm and in the buildings will be enough to keep all the boys busy.

During the last three years, the number of officers in the school and of laborers on the farm, has been a good deal reduced, and their work transferred to the more trustworthy boys. By thus educating boys to hold some responsible positions, by bringing out, as much as possible, the resources of the farm, and by directing the work of the boys in the most judicious ways, the Trustees hope to farther lessen the expenses of the school. Since 1856, the annual cost of keeping each boy has been diminished $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and while the average number of boys has increased 22, the number of officers has decreased 3.

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARY.—During the cold months, the boys have been in school four hours every day, and, during the warm months, two hours. When not employed in their schools the male teachers superintend the work of the boys, on the farm.

The reports of the school committee have been very favorable, and “the quietness and order and attention to their studies, which manifestly prevailed in all the schools,” are mentioned with particular satisfaction. Within the year, about 200 volumes have been added to the library; but, owing to the fire, a considerable part of the money devoted to the buying of books, has not yet been spent.

SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS.—A full account of the introduction of gas and steam, will be found in the report of the committee on these things.

FARM.—On the first of April last, the farm passed from the hands of the Board of Agriculture, to those of the Trustees. Considering the condition of the soil, the crops have been very good, this season, and as will be seen from the Farmer’s report, the large manure heap which has been prepared, gives hopes of a good harvest next year. Nor do the Trustees forget to thank Deacon Brigham for the skill he has shown, as a farmer, and for the kindness and good judgment he has evinced towards the boys under his direction.

THE CLAIM OF ADDISON PRENTISS.—A lithograph of the school, furnished by Mr. Prentiss, was rejected by the Trustees, and payment therefor refused, for two reasons; first, because the designs had been spoiled in the transfer; and secondly, because it formed a part of the Annual Report of the Trustees, which is paid for from the State treasury, and not from the funds of the institution. Mr. Prentiss then got a Resolve of the legislature “authorizing” the Trustees to pay for the lithograph. The attorney-general, however, gave his opinion in writing, that the Resolve did not place the Trustees under any obligation to pay, but only gave them power to do so. A copy of the opinion was sent to the counsel of Mr. Prentiss.

APPROPRIATIONS.—To meet the necessary current expenses of the institution, \$4,000 will be needed, over and above the appropriation. The sum voted by the legislature, for the year, was \$4,000 less than the estimate of the Trustees. Since that estimate was made, the farm has come under the care of

the Board, and no appropriation was made to meet the additional expenses, which were, last year, \$4,000. So that the actual deficiency in the annual appropriation amounts to \$8,000. Then the destruction of the buildings has so far interfered with the productive labor of the boys, that there will be a deficiency of \$1,200, anticipated income, from that source. By careful economy, a saving of about \$5,000 has been made, leaving a balance of \$4,000 against the institution, for which an appropriation is asked. In the present uncertain state of affairs, and without a knowledge of what will be done about the school, by the legislature, it is quite impossible for the Trustees to make any estimates for the expenses of the coming year. These, however, will be submitted as soon as it is possible to make them out. The Trustees cannot close this Report, without returning thanks to the Superintendent, Mr. Starr, for his energetic and discreet conduct during the fire, and for the constant attention he has given to his duties throughout the year. Mr. Brigham, the Steward, has, since the fire, done double work, and always with cheerfulness. Many other officers have had much extra labor put on them, and have undertaken it without a murmur.

PARLEY HAMMOND.
SIMON BROWN.
THOMAS A. GREEN.
JOSIAH H. TEMPLE.
HENRY W. CUSHMAN.
JUDSON S. BROWN.
THEODORE LYMAN.

WESTBOROUGH, October 6, 1859.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council
of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :*

The Treasurer of the State Reform School respectfully presents the Thirteenth Annual Report.

The Treasurer charges himself from October 1, 1858, to September 30, 1859, inclusive, as follows :

For cash on hand, per last report,	\$4,708 99	
For amount received from the State treasury,		\$44,000 00
For amount of two notes received from B. E. Cole, not due at the date of last report,	\$363 28 412 88	
For amount from A. Davis & Co.,	232 54	
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> \$1,008 70	
For labor of boys,	2,179 50	
For amount received from the State Board of Agriculture, being the balance on hand April 1st, 1859, .	826 08	
For income of Lyman Fund, appropriated in payment for steam and gas works,	2,613 68	
For sundries,	2,248 55	
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/>	13,585 50
		<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> \$57,585 50

And he credits himself for the following payments :

Clothing,	\$5,219 43
Provisions and groceries,	15,621 88

Improvements and general repairs,	\$13,552 61	
Furniture and bedding,	1,782 23	
Fuel and lights,	2,523 80	
Salaries and wages,	10,450 90	
Leather and tools used in the shoe shop,	967 29	
School books and stationery,	458 45	
Transportation,	585 69	
Postage,	39 94	
Hospital expenses,	69 08	
Trustees' expenses,	887 31	
Farm expenses,	1,533 65	
Miscellaneous,	2,222 04	
	<hr/>	
	\$55,914 30	
Cash on hand,	1,671 20	
	<hr/>	
		\$57,585 50

Leather and Tools used in the Shoe Shop, include

Leather, 1,688 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds,	\$417 43
Leather, 2,411 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet,	447 68
Lace leather,	1 12
Thread, 98 pounds,	66 13
Harness needles,	7 14
Lasts, 14 pairs,	7 56
Awls, shaves and other tools,	7 37
Pegs, tacks, wax, &c.,	12 86
	<hr/>
	\$967 29

Clothing, includes

Satinets, 5,055 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards,	\$2,692 96
Denims, 2,059 yards,	267 02
Paris twills, 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards,	16 13
Cloth and clothing for apprentices,	555 77
Handkerchiefs and cravats,	16 72
Vesting, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards,	13 26
Suspenders, 19 dozen,	21 51
Cotton cloth, 6,273 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards,	565 65
Cotton flannel, 319 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards,	31 98
Linen, 16 yards; bosoms, 48,	8 83

Jean, 1,001 yards,	\$84 96
Cloth and straps for caps,	19 37
Vizors, 8 gross,	31 21
Frocking, 67½ yards,	23 62
Yarn, 605 pounds,	545 10
Mittens, 9½ dozens,	2 63
Shawl, 1,	5 00
Thread, 103 pounds,	90 04
Silk and twist,	7 00
Scissors, needles and thimbles,	6 00
Knitting needles,	1 88
Buttons, 35½ great gross,	124 64
Rubber boots, 12 pairs,	40 00
Shoes, 5, \$6.57; brushes and blacking, \$4.92,	11 49
Combs, 980,	28 56
Hair brushes, 7,	2 33
Sundries,	5 77
	<hr/>
	\$5,219 43

Provisions and Groceries, include

Flour, 657 barrels,	\$4,701 37
Rye meal, 185 bushels,	200 39
Indian meal, 844½ bushels,	791 35
Hominy, 748 pounds,	28 66
Buckwheat, 1 bag,	3 75
Malt,	2 93
Beef, 42,148 pounds,	3,064 97
Pork, 3,692½ pounds,	316 83
Lard, 830½ pounds,	101 21
Ham, 429 pounds,	52 67
Sausages, 139¾ pounds,	20 80
Veal, 2,624½ pounds,	213 25
Mutton, 983½ pounds,	38 27
Tripe, 240 pounds,	20 63
Fish, 5,857 pounds,	208 36
Poultry, 212½ pounds,	32 44
Eggs, 220 dozens,	39 93
Rice, 32,764 pounds,	1,099 39
Sugar, 3,926 pounds,	349 19

Molasses, 4,110 gallons,	\$1,165 49
Coffee, 830 pounds,	127 52
Barley coffee, 399 pounds,	17 03
Tea, 344 pounds,	132 68
Chocolate, 1,398 pounds,	251 64
Milk, 5,417 gallons,	766 70
Butter, 1,717½ pounds,	435 84
Cheese, 646½ pounds,	60 82
Vinegar, 378 gallons,	46 12
Apples, 63 bushels,	54 37
Soap, 2,925 pounds,	180 75
Starch, 80 pounds, \$5.20 ; indigo, 5 pounds, \$4.50,	9 70
Potash, 547 pounds,	38 74
Raisins, 9 boxes,	21 05
Nutmegs, 12 lbs., \$7.75 ; cassia, 27 lbs., \$7.92,	15 67
Pepper, 70 pounds, \$8.54 ; salt, \$36.67,	45 21
Tapioca, 158 lbs., \$19.75 ; corn starch, \$6.80,	26 55
Saleratus, 252 pounds,	12 94
Ginger, 25 pounds, and other small groceries,	11 75
Peanuts, candy and lemons, for Christmas and the fourth of July,	23 75
Potatoes, 1,183 bushels,	524 14
Onions, 25 bushels,	15 00
Turnips, 65 bushels,	15 35
Carrots, 10 bushels,	2 50
Beans and peas, 126½ bushels,	171 76
Cranberries, \$2.31 ; grapes, \$2,	4 31
Berries, 42 quarts, currants, 12 quarts,	4 13
Squashes, 281 pounds,	11 47
Cabbages, 2,600,	130 00
Tomatoes, and other garden vegetables,	12 51

 \$15,621 88

Furniture and Bedding, include

Ticking, 542½ yards,	\$65 07
Sheeting, 2,066¼ yards,	221 90
Blankets, 103 pairs,	212 00
Batting,	15 59
Prints and check, 881 yards,	109 50
Diaper for spreads, 423¼ yards,	78 34

Straw, for beds, 16,027 pounds,	\$65 47
Crash, 833 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards; Jean, 478 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards,	104 00
Thread, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; scissors, 12 pairs; thimbles, 12, .	11 13
Tables, 3,	10 50
Table cloths and covers, 9,	13 20
Lounge, enamel cloth, 1,	6 00
Reclining hospital chair,	25 00
Chairs, 13,	13 50
Sinks, 3, \$24; towel stands, 5, \$5.50,	29 50
Bureaus, 4, \$35; mirrors, 3, \$10.50,	45 50
Bedsteads, 5,	22 75
Feather beds, bolsters and pillows, 3,	75 75
Mattresses, 3,	12 00
Carpeting, 345 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards,	273 74
Mats, 20,	27 43
Pails, 60, \$13.50; tubs, 5, \$4.13,	17 63
White oak cans, 4,	15 00
Brooms, 11 dozens,	25 12
Carpet sweeper, \$5; dusters, 6, \$5.70,	10 70
Scrubbing brushes, 8 dozens,	19 25
Baskets, 22,	14 78
Clothes-lines, wash boards and other wooden ware,	15 76
Lanterns, 15, and repairing lamps,	15 87
Chimneys and shades,	10 83
Flat heater, \$25; repairing stoves, \$2.60,	27 60
Shovel and tongs, \$1.45; self-heating flat-irons, \$1,	2 45
Crockery,	78 84
Glass and earthen ware,	12 48
Tin and copper ware,	12 42
Knives and forks, 24 sets,	12 50
Tea spoons and plating,	14 25
Thermometers, 2 dozens,	7 25
Sundry small articles,	31 63
	<hr/>
	\$1,782 23

Improvements and Repairs, include

Labor and materials on general repairs,	\$419 17
Finishing three rooms in old chapel,	194 59
Balance for building ice house,	149 30
Lead pipe and repairing pumps,	59 49

Repairing steam pipes,	\$11 17
Repairing slating,	74 69
Paints, oil, lead and brushes,	56 04
Paper hangings,	30 26
Whitewash brushes,	7 87
Locks, keys, hinges and door handles,	9 63
Carpenter's tools, \$14.57; glass, \$3.70,	18 27
Laying wall,	45 50
Rope, \$1.66; ladders, 2, \$6.43,	8 09
Bricks, lime and cement,	959 37
Gas house, gasometer and pipe,	2,347 97
Steam boilers, 2,	2,700 00
Steam pump, pipe, labor, building chimney, &c.,	6,461 20
	<hr/>
	\$13,552 61

Books, Stationery and Printing, include

School books, 293,	\$57 75
Music books, 20,	6 61
Social Psalmist, 270,	50 63
Library books,	75 00
Duntonian writing books, 86 dozens,	80 55
Printing and binding 700 copies of annual report,	96 65
Paper, envelopes and memorandums,	33 23
Pens, pencils, ink, &c.,	18 83
Letter balance, \$1; advertising, \$1.50,	2 50
Youth's Penny Gazette,	10 00
Youth's Companion, 10 copies, to January 1, 1860,	6 20
Boston Journal, to July, 1859,	6 00
Evening Traveller, to April, 1859,	5 00
Whalemen's Shipping List,	1 50
Child's Paper, 10 copies, one year,	8 00
	<hr/>
	\$458 45

Fuel and Lights, include

Coal, $243\frac{1489}{2240}$ tons,	\$1,817 31
Wood, 39 cords,	220 03
Charcoal, 90 bushels,	15 96
Oil, $42\frac{1}{4}$ gallons,	56 49
Fluid, 290 gallons,	161 13

Resin oil, 1,363½ gallons,	\$251 25
Wicks, matches, &c.,	1 63
	<hr/>
	\$2,523 80

Farm Expenses, include

Grass seed,	\$26 65
Corn, beet, turnip and other seeds,	15 12
Apple trees, 20,	11 00
Cows, 2,	100 00
Bull, 1,	40 00
Scythes, 27, \$23.49 ; snaths, 9, \$6.75,	30 24
Guano, 2,030 pounds,	38 06
Plaster, 7,200 pounds,	25 70
Lime, 1,000 pounds,	22 50
Vine protectors, 24,	3 00
Garden rakes, 1 dozen,	13 00
Bog hoes, 30, \$25 ; axe hatchets, \$7.50,	32 50
Plough, \$14 ; points and mould, \$4.58,	18 58
Repairing carts and wheelbarrows,	35 84
Blacksmithing,	47 40
Feed trough,	16 00
Grain, 39 bushels, \$39.77 ; grinding, \$15.60,	55 37
Axe, pick and fork handles,	10 75
Repairing hay-cutter,	2 00
Whips, cards, &c.,	4 94
Boarding farmers,	21 33
Wages,	963 67
	<hr/>
	\$1,533 65

Miscellaneous, includes

Expenses in pursuing and returning elopers,	\$158 13
Expenses in returning boys to friends,	35 68
Expenses in fitting them out for sea,	25 10
Travelling expenses on business for the institution,	106 20
Expenses in obtaining places for boys,	106 50
Visiting apprentices,	11 60
Expenses in pursuing and returning apprentices who have left their places,	105 52
Expenses of lecturers,	3 00

Conveying Sabbath school teachers to the institution,	\$131 25
Coffins,	32 50
Repairing cart and wagon,	4 25
Ox-cart, 1,	43 00
Chaise, \$185 ; harness, \$30,	215 00
Double harnesses,	55 00
Whips, surcingle, brush, and repairing harness,	9 86
Grain for horses, 213 bushels,	214 90
Hay, 5 tons, and 897 pounds,	68 08
Horses,	475 00
Blacksmithing,	84 43
Picks, handles and sharpening,	56 76
Cauldron kettle, \$13.50 ; axes, 3, \$2.88,	16 38
Interest,	155 90
Coal screens, 2, \$16 ; shovels, 2, \$2.34,	18 34
Coal hammers, 2,	3 50
Shrubs and plants,	6 00
Butchering,	33 00
Fire works and crackers for fourth of July,	36 60
Sundries,	10 56
	<hr/>
	\$2,222 04

PARLEY HAMMOND,

Treasurer of the State Reform School.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1859.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the State Reform School, and find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

JOSIAH H. TEMPLE, }
JUDSON S. BROWN, } *Auditing Committee.*

WESTBOROUGH, October 7, 1859.

LYMAN FUND.

The principal of this fund is the same as it was

30th September, 1858, called \$20,000 00

Income on hand, 30th Sept. 1858, . \$1,611 85

Jan. 1859. Received dividend on 53

shares Fitchburg R. R., 159 00

Received dividend on 60

shares Boston and Worcester Railroad, . . 180 00

Received dividend on Rut-

land and Burlington R.

R. bonds, . . . 280 00

July, 1859. Received dividend on 53

shares Fitchburg R. R., 159 00

Received dividend on 60

shares Boston and Worcester Railroad, . . 180 00

Received int. on income, . 43 83

Amount of income, \$2,613 68

Which has been appropriated in payment for steam and gas works by order of the Trustees.

PARLEY HAMMOND,

Treasurer of the Lyman Fund.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1859.

M A R Y L A M B F U N D .

The principal of this fund is the same as stated in			
the last Report, 30th September, 1858,			
	.	.	\$1,000 00
Income on hand 30th September, 1858,			\$85 51
Interest received,	.	.	60 00
			<hr/>
Amount of income,	.	.	\$145 51
Paid for library books,	.	.	85 51
			<hr/>
Income on hand,	.	.	\$60 00

PARLEY HAMMOND,

Treasurer of the Mary Lamb Fund.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1859.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—The Thirteenth Annual Report of the affairs of the institution, for the past year, up to the morning of the 13th of August, full of encouragement and hope, derives a melancholy interest from the sad event of that day—the burning of a large part of the building by one of the inmates, incited and encouraged by five others. In consequence of this calamity, and by direction of his excellency the governor, who had hastened to the scene of the conflagration, of the 562 boys who were here, 26 were sent to Concord jail for shelter, 242, accompanied by his excellency in person, were taken to the new jail at Fitchburg, and the remaining 294, after spending the night and greater part of the next day in the steam mill at the village of Westborough, returned to the portion of the institution saved from the devouring element.

Since that time, one boy was received by commitment before notice had been given that no more could be accommodated, and three apprentices have been returned; 22 have been remanded to their alternative sentences; 29 discharged, apprenticed or hired out; 2 eloped from the school, and 2 from Fitchburg, who have not been retaken.

The boys who were transferred to Fitchburg, remained, and were made very comfortable and happy till this morning, when preparations for receiving them having reached such a state of forwardness as to justify it, they were returned to Westborough.

There are now 505 boys counted as inmates of the institution, of whom 299 are at the school; 199, mostly small boys, at the building hired by the board in the village of Westborough, and called the Nursery, and 7 are still at Concord.

In the existing condition of things, it is natural that the future of the institution should be a subject of discussion among the people of the Commonwealth, and it is not strange that differences of opinion should exist. Faults, real or imaginary, are easily discovered in any complicated organization. Some cannot discover the faults of their own children, who are so unfortunate as to be sentenced to the State Reform School, and they look upon the institution as a place of oppression. Some having seen accounts of, and perhaps come in contact with some of the few graduates of the school, in whom a predisposition to crime still exists, and being ignorant of the many who are doing well, but shun observation, believe that the institution has failed to justify the hopes of its friends.

To many it is obvious that the plan of the building was not entirely faultless, and that the organization of the school suffered from this source.

Human arrangements may be safely expected to fall somewhat below perfection, but the ascertained results of this school rank it among the most successful reformatories in the world, and its current expense, per capita, is among the very lowest.

The comparative merits of the congregated family, and classified systems for reformatories, are much discussed, and each appears to me to have its excellencies and defects.

I would combine the three in the following departments:

1. A house or department for the reception and probation of boys, on the congregated system.
2. A house or department for those boys who, on trial, are found apt to exert a pernicious influence upon others, either by committing criminal acts, or instructing and inducing others to do so, where they should be kept under a stricter discipline, and required to perform more work and eat plainer food than in the probationary department.
3. A department for those boys who yield readily to reformatory influences, where they should be divided in families of a convenient size, say from 25 to 50, classified with reference to scholarship, moral character and industrial pursuit. Each family should be under the care of one person (with one or more assistants, if necessary,) at all times, whether at work,

play, or study, and should enjoy privileges in many respects, not permitted in the other departments.

To accommodate this classification, we may have one continuous building divided by fire-proof walls, or several detached buildings.

Economy in the cost of construction, and in the current cost of carrying on the establishment, would be secured by building upon the old foundations, and nearly in the same external form as before.

I should expect an improvement in the results of the school, by a change of the law, so that no boy over fourteen years of age could be committed, and also by the abolition of the alternative sentence.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing the number received and discharged, and the general condition of the School for the year ending September 30, 1859.

Boys in School October 1, 1858,	. . . . .	557
since committed,	. . . . . 198	
Apprentices returned by masters,	. . . . . 29	
arrested and returned, having left their masters,	. . . . . 10	
returned voluntarily, having left their masters,	. . . . . 13	
Eloper, arrested and returned,	. . . . . 1	251
Whole number in School during the year,	. . . . .	808
Boys discharged or apprenticed,	. . . . . 248	
remanded to alternative sentence,	. . . . . 28	
returned to masters,	. . . . . 3	
hired out for wages,	. . . . . 6	
visiting friends,	. . . . . 1	
escaped,	. . . . . 6	
died,	. . . . . 4	
committed to State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester,	. . . . . 1	
in jail awaiting trial for burning the institution,	. . . . . 6	303
Remaining in School September 30, 1859,	. . . . .	505

TABLE No. 2,

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties, the past year and previously.

COUNTIES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Barnstable,	2	14	16
Berkshire,	12	92	104
Bristol,	19	237	256
Dukes,	1	4	5
Essex,	37	459	496
Franklin,	4	16	20
Hampden,	11	150	161
Hampshire,	3	39	42
Middlesex,	36	422	458
Nantucket,	—	15	15
Norfolk,	27	220	247
Plymouth,	4	33	37
Suffolk,	18	461	479
Worcester,	24	247	271
Totals,	198	2,409	2,607

TABLE No. 3,

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and average number for each month.

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No
October, 1858,	20	14	557
November,	28	16	574
December,	21	12	576.8
January, 1859,	17	17	582
February,	19	23	579.4
March,	21	46	568
April,	27	39	546
May,	24	22	541.8
June,	32	23	552.7
July,	21	22	554.8
August,	17	26	556
September,	4	43	516.2
Totals,	251	303	558.7

TABLE No. 4,

Showing the disposal of those discharged the past year, and previously.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged by Board of Trustees, . . .	25	484	509
expiration of sentence, . . .	40	210	250
Remanded to alternative sentence, . . .	28	98	126
Returned to masters,	3	16	19
Discharged by order of Court,	—	9	9
Committed to State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester,	1	—	1
In jail awaiting trial for burning the insti- tution,	6	—	6
Escaped,	6	25	31
Died,	4	38	42
Indented to Bakers,	1	9	10
Barbers,	1	20	21
Blacksmiths,	1	14	15
Boiler-makers,	—	2	2
Bookbinders,	—	1	1
Boot and Shoemakers,	72	412	484
Brass Founders,	—	2	2
Broom-makers,	—	1	1
Butchers,	—	3	3
Cabinet-makers,	—	8	8
Calico Printers,	—	1	1
Carpenters,	6	48	54
Caterers,	—	1	1
Cigar-makers,	—	1	1
Clerks,	2	9	11
Clergymen,	—	1	1
Comb-makers,	—	4	4
Coopers,	1	8	9
Cotton Manufacturers,	1	7	8
Daguerreotypists,	—	1	1
Engineers,	—	1	1
Engravers,	—	1	1
Farmers and Gardeners,	60	380	440
Farmers and Shoemakers,	5	36	41
File-makers,	1	1	2
Fresco Cleaners,	—	1	1
Harness-makers,	—	5	5
Hotel-keeper,	1	—	1
Japanner,	—	1	1
Jewellers,	—	2	2
Lumber Dealer,	—	1	1
Machinists,	2	15	17
Mahogany Chair-makers,	—	2	2
Marble Workers,	—	3	3
Masons,	—	17	17

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

DISPOSAL.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Indented to Merchants,	1	4	5
Millers,	1	1	2
Moulders,	—	6	6
Musical Instrument-makers, .	—	1	1
Painters,	3	17	20
Paper Hangers,	—	1	1
Pianoforte-makers,	—	1	1
Plumbers,	1	1	2
Pocket Book-makers,	—	1	1
Printers,	—	5	5
Pump and Block-makers, . .	—	1	1
Reed and Harness-makers, .	1	—	1
Riggers,	—	1	1
Rope-makers,	—	1	1
Sail-makers,	—	3	3
Saw-makers,	—	1	1
School, to attend,	15	80	95
Sea Captains,	2	11	13
Ship Carpenters and Boat- builders,	—	6	6
Shoe Tool-makers,	—	3	3
Silver Platers,	—	6	6
Sleigh-makers,	—	1	1
Stonecutters,	—	7	7
Tack-makers,	—	1	1
Tailors,	1	20	21
Tanners and Curriers, . . .	2	14	16
Teamsters,	1	—	1
Tin and Sheet Iron Workers,	—	4	4
Trunk-makers,	—	3	3
Veneer Sawyers,	—	1	1
Wheelwrights,	1	11	12
Wire Workers,	—	1	1
Wood Turners,	—	2	2
Woolen Weavers,	—	3	3
Hired out,	6	—	6
Visiting friends,	1	—	1
Totals,	303	2,118	2,421

TABLE No. 5,

Showing the length of time the boys had been in the Institution, who left during the past year, and also during the preceding three years and ten months.

TIME.					Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School	less than 1 month,	.	.	.	2	8	10
In School	1 month,	.	.	.	—	12	12
	2 months,	.	.	.	2	19	21
	3 “	.	.	.	2	17	19
	4 “	.	.	.	3	22	25
	5 “	.	.	.	1	24	25
	6 “	.	.	.	3	35	38
	7 “	.	.	.	2	19	21
	8 “	.	.	.	3	27	30
	9 “	.	.	.	7	27	34
	10 “	.	.	.	8	36	44
	11 “	.	.	.	6	41	47
	12 “	.	.	.	34	121	155
	13 “	.	.	.	5	54	59
	14 “	.	.	.	7	49	56
	15 “	.	.	.	7	48	55
	16 “	.	.	.	9	37	46
	17 “	.	.	.	7	52	59
	18 “	.	.	.	8	47	55
	19 “	.	.	.	7	39	46
	20 “	.	.	.	10	37	47
	21 “	.	.	.	8	30	38
	22 “	.	.	.	5	46	51
	23 “	.	.	.	5	33	38
	24 “	.	.	.	16	83	99
	25 “	.	.	.	12	36	48
	26 “	.	.	.	10	37	47
	27 “	.	.	.	4	32	36
	28 “	.	.	.	4	25	29
	29 “	.	.	.	5	13	18
	30 “	.	.	.	4	32	36
	31 “	.	.	.	2	21	23
	32 “	.	.	.	6	21	27
	33 “	.	.	.	7	17	24
	34 “	.	.	.	4	20	24
	35 “	.	.	.	5	10	15
	36 “	.	.	.	10	44	54
	37 “	.	.	.	1	12	13
	38 “	.	.	.	3	13	16
	39 “	.	.	.	1	8	9
	40 “	.	.	.	2	12	14
	41 “	.	.	.	3	20	23
	42 “	.	.	.	3	7	10
	43 “	.	.	.	4	4	8
	44 “	.	.	.	3	7	10

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

TIME.					Past year.	Previously.	Total.
In School	45 months,	.	.	.	6	6	12
	46 "	.	.	.	2	12	14
	47 "	.	.	.	—	8	8
	48 "	.	.	.	4	6	10
	49 "	.	.	.	3	6	9
	50 "	.	.	.	2	5	7
	51 "	.	.	.	1	7	8
	52 "	.	.	.	2	4	6
	53 "	.	.	.	3	2	5
	54 "	.	.	.	—	1	1
	55 "	.	.	.	—	5	5
	56 "	.	.	.	3	3	6
	57 "	.	.	.	2	3	5
	58 "	.	.	.	2	2	4
	59 "	.	.	.	2	1	3
	60 "	.	.	.	1	4	5
	61 "	.	.	.	1	2	3
	62 "	.	.	.	—	1	1
	63 "	.	.	.	1	3	4
	64 "	.	.	.	2	1	3
	65 "	.	.	.	1	3	4
	66 "	.	.	.	2	3	5
	67 "	.	.	.	1	2	3
	69 "	.	.	.	—	2	2
	70 "	.	.	.	—	1	1
	72 "	.	.	.	—	5	5
	73 "	.	.	.	—	1	1
	76 "	.	.	.	1	—	1
	79 "	.	.	.	—	1	1
	80 "	.	.	.	1	—	1
	86 "	.	.	.	—	1	1
	90 "	.	.	.	—	1	1
	92 "	.	.	.	—	1	1
Totals,					303	1,457	1,760

Average for the past year, 26 months.

TABLE No. 6,

Showing by what authority the Commitments have been made during the past year, and previously.

COMMITTED.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
By Court of Common Pleas, . . .	7	117	124
Boston Municipal Court, . . .	8	176	184
Boston Police " . . .	4	248	252
Adams " " . . .	—	6	6
Blackstone " " . . .	—	1	1
Cambridge " " . . .	7	18	25
Chelsea " " . . .	2	15	17
Chicopee " " . . .	4	19	23
Fall River " " . . .	5	81	86
Gloucester " " . . .	3	1	4
Haverhill " " . . .	1	5	6
Lawrence " " . . .	4	102	106
Lee " " . . .	2	5	7
Lowell " " . . .	1	77	78
Lynn " " . . .	3	50	53
Milford " " . . .	3	3	6
New Bedford " " . . .	8	65	73
Newburyport " " . . .	5	71	76
Pittsfield " " . . .	4	45	49
Roxbury " " . . .	15	38	53
Salem " " . . .	11	135	146
Springfield " " . . .	3	42	45
Taunton " " . . .	1	17	18
Williamstown " " . . .	—	4	4
Worcester " " . . .	9	105	114
Justices of the Peace, . . .	85	963	1,048
The Superior Court, . . .	3	—	3
Totals, . . .	198	2,409	2,607

TABLE No. 7,

*Showing the Offences of those committed during the past year,
and previously.*

OFFENCES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Accessory to larceny,	—	2	2
Arson,	—	4	4
Assault,	3	13	16
Assault and battery,	2	20	22
Attempt to burn a building,	—	2	2
Attempt at larceny,	1	2	3
Attempt to pass counterfeit money,	—	1	1
Attempt to commit rape,	—	1	1
Attempt at robbery,	—	1	1
Barnburning,	1	1	2
Breaking and entering with intent to steal,	8	39	47
Burglary,	—	10	10
Burning a building,	—	2	2
Common drunkard,	1	12	13
Concealing stolen goods,	1	1	2
Disturbing a school,	—	2	2
Disturbing the peace,	—	1	1
Forgery,	—	4	4
Giving spirits to persons under arrest,	—	1	1
Having obscene books and prints for cir- culation,	—	2	2
Housebreaking,	—	12	12
Idle and disorderly,	6	107	113
Larceny,	77	828	905
Malicious mischief,	2	57	59
Nuisance,	1	—	1
No offence mentioned,	—	1	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	1	—	1
Pilfering,	—	13	13
Quarreling and profanity,	—	1	1
Robbery from persons,	—	4	4
Runaway,	2	22	24
Shopbreaking and stealing,	—	34	34
Shopbreaking with intent to steal,	1	26	27
Stubbornness,	87	1,028	1,115
Selling intoxicating liquors,	—	1	1
Trespass,	2	11	13
Vagrancy,	2	143	145
Totals,	198	2,409	2,607

TABLE No. 8,

Showing the length of Sentences the past year, and previously.

SENTENCES.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	154	1,696	1,850
Until 20 years old,	—	5	5
19 " "	—	1	1
18 " "	2	15	17
17 " "	—	5	5
16 " "	2	3	5
15 " "	—	1	1
14 " "	—	2	2
For one year,	3	128	131
one year and four months,	—	1	1
one year and six months,	—	5	5
two years,	14	153	167
two years and six months,	—	5	5
two years and eight months,	—	2	2
two years nine months and eight days,	—	1	1
two years and ten months,	—	2	2
three years,	4	162	166
three years and three months,	2	—	2
three years and six months,	—	1	1
three years and eight months,	—	2	2
four years,	3	88	91
four years and six months,	—	1	1
five years,	6	76	82
six "	7	34	41
seven "	1	5	6
eight "	—	9	9
nine "	—	1	1
ten "	—	4	4
Six years and seven months,	—	1	1
Totals,	198	2,409	2,607

TABLE No. 9,
Showing the length of Alternative Sentences.

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	4	23	27
For seven years,	-	2	2
six years,	-	1	1
five years and three months,	-	1	1
five years,	1	6	7
four years,	-	11	11
three years and six months,	-	1	1
three years,	1	32	33
two years, nine months and eight days,	-	1	1
two years and six months,	-	8	8
two years,	6	78	84
one year and six months,	1	26	27
one year and three months,	-	21	21
one year,	12	107	119
ten months,	-	3	3
nine "	-	5	5
eight "	-	7	7
six "	53	683	736
five "	-	17	17
four "	9	56	65
three "	55	357	412
two "	34	426	460
one month,	16	408	424
forty days,	-	1	1
less than one month,	6	127	133
unexpired portion of sentence,	-	1	1
Totals,	198	2,409	2,607

TABLE No. 10,

Showing the Nativity of those committed the past year and previously.

NATIVITY.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Canada,	2	25	27
England,	3	52	55
France,	—	1	1
Germany,	—	1	1
Ireland,	15	326	341
Italy,	1	2	3
New Brunswick,	2	50	52
Newfoundland,	—	4	4
Nova Scotia,	2	34	36
Prince Edward Island,	—	1	1
Scotland,	2	9	11
West Indies,	—	2	2
Foreigners,	27	507	534
Born in Connecticut,	3	40	43
District of Columbia,	—	2	2
Georgia,	1	1	2
Illinois,	—	5	5
Louisiana,	—	3	3
Maine,	5	84	89
Maryland,	—	4	4
Massachusetts,	141	1,505	1,646
Missouri,	1	—	1
New Hampshire,	4	68	72
New Jersey,	—	7	7
New York,	9	102	111
Ohio,	—	1	1
Pennsylvania,	1	11	12
Rhode Island,	6	27	33
Vermont,	—	35	35
Virginia,	—	7	7
Natives,	171	1,902	2,073
Foreigners,			534
Natives,			2,073
Total,			2,607

TABLE No. 11,
Showing the Ages of Boys when committed.

AGE.	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Six years,	—	4	4
Seven years,	—	18	18
Eight years,	5	61	66
Nine years,	8	127	135
Ten years,	22	213	235
Eleven years,	19	261	280
Twelve years,	30	317	347
Thirteen years,	30	364	394
Fourteen years,	31	405	436
Fifteen years,	33	487	520
Sixteen years,	19	101	120
Seventeen years,	1	39	40
Unknown,	—	12	12
Totals,	198	2,409	2,607

Average of past year, $12\frac{2}{3}$
 Total average, $12\frac{1}{4}$

TABLE No. 12,
Showing the average employment of the Boys during the year.

Employed by contractors, making shoes,	56
in making and repairing shoes for boys,	4
in stitching boots,	21
by contractors, seating chairs,	80
in farming and gardening,	50
domestic work,	43.5
baking, cooking and care of dining-rooms,	21
sewing and knitting,	120
the laundry,	28
subsoiling in the Warren lot,	3.5
grading the grounds around the institution,	7
digging for steam and gas works and water pipes,	23
braiding palm-leaf hats,	10.5
miscellaneous work,	8.5
cleaning bricks and removing rubbish after the fire,	6.2
Without employment,	69
Confined to the Hospital,	5.5
in the third department,	2
Total,	558.7

TABLE No. 13.

Amount of Work in the Sewing and Knitting Department.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Jackets,	1,477	2,270
Pantaloon,	1,179	3,469
Vests,	111	—
Shirts,	1,709	4,785
Flannel shirts,	185	—
Aprons,	54	297
Caps,	792	—
Mittens,	254	—
Socks,	2,381	3,170
Suspenders,	632	—
Handkerchiefs,	190	—
Sheets and spreads,	979	430
Pillow cases,	563	—
Bed ticks,	72	48
Towels,	129	—
Holders,	62	—
Comforters,	63	75
Curtains,	17	—
Collars,	81	—
Frocks,	24	12
Bags,	—	30
Hay caps,	100	—
Totals,	11,054	14,586

In the contractors' shoe shop, 89,903 pairs of light shoes have been made for Messrs. Cole, Wood & Co., by fifty-six boys.

In the boys' shoe shop, four boys have made 910 and repaired 1,555 pairs of stout shoes, and made 35 pairs of boots.

In the laundry, 28 boys have washed and ironed 124,070 articles.

In the stitching shop, which was in operation about six months, 21 boys stitched the backs of 21,919 pairs of boots.

In the chair-seating shop, 80 boys have made 61,575 seats, and 2,250 backs.

In the palm-leaf hat shop, which was in operation about four months, 10½ boys braided 655 hats.

SCHOOLS.

Previous to the occurrence of the fire the schools were doing their accustomed work in a satisfactory manner; but in consequence of the dispersion, the table of promotions cannot be given.

Of the 505 now in the institution, there are—

That read books in general,	362	
in easy lessons,	113	
in monosyllables,	30	
	—	505
That study mental arithmetic,	289	
practical arithmetic,	144	
namely, in the simple rules,	80	
in compound numbers,	26	
in fractions,	36	
through the book,	2	
	—	144
That study geography,	344	
English grammar,	20	
That write on paper,	415	
on slates,	90	
	—	505

List of Salaried Officers, with their Salaries.

William E. Starr, <i>Superintendent</i> ,	\$1,200 00
Orville K. Hutchinson, <i>Assistant-Superintendent</i>	600 00
Mrs. William E. Starr, <i>Matron</i> ,	260 00
Mrs. T. F. Brigham, <i>Assistant-Matron</i> ,	182 00
Rev. William T. Sleeper, <i>Chaplain</i> ,	600 00
Henry H. Rising, <i>Physician</i> ,	200 00
Theodore F. Brigham, <i>Steward</i> ,	500 00
Levi A. Doane, <i>Teacher</i> ,	375 00
George L. Lynde, “	400 00
Henry Talcott, “	400 00
William Starr, “	350 00
Eunice E. Morse, “	200 00
Mrs. William T. Sleeper, <i>Teacher</i> ,	250 00

Frederick Morrison, <i>Overseer</i>,	.	.	.	.	\$400 00
Anthony Dougherty,	"	.	.	.	375 00
Erastus C. Loud,	"	.	.	.	375 00
Henry A. Cobb,	"	.	.	.	375 00
Elmer Brigham, <i>Farmer</i>,	.	.	.	.	650 00

The reports of the chaplain and physician will furnish you with all needful details in regard to the moral and religious, and sanitary condition of the institution.

In estimating the results of the last year's labors, we must not forget the fire kindled by the hand of one of our pupils, with the knowledge and approbation of five others; but we remember in the same connection, that more than a hundred labored manfully to stay the progress of the devouring element. We remember the general order and quiet which have prevailed in the absence of walls and door fastenings, and we feel that our labor is not lost. From many of our apprenticed boys we have cheering information; and on the whole we are encouraged to continue our labors in the hope of the blessing of God and a reasonable measure of success.

Grateful acknowledgments are due to the publishers of the Atlas and Daily Bee, American Traveller, Massachusetts Spy, Ægis, Transcript, North Bridgewater Gazette, Essex County Mercury, Salem Register, and Youths' Companion, for gratuitous copies of their several publications; to Mrs. Rachel Howland, of New Bedford, and G. Howland Shaw, Esq., for donations of books; to Hon. Henry Wilson, and Hon. Chauncy L. Knapp, for valuable public documents; to the fire departments of Westborough and the neighboring towns; Daniel J. Coburn, Esq., chief of police of the city of Boston; Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton, sheriff of the county of Worcester; A. P. Kimball, Esq., deputy-sheriff, of Fitchburg, and Samuel Staples, Esq., of Concord, keeper of the jail, for assistance in providing for the safety and comfort of the boys after the fire; to the Sabbath school teachers for a continuance of their labor of love; and to all the neighbors and citizens generally, for their sympathy and labors in our behalf in the time of our calamity.

The officers of the institution have performed the increased duties which have devolved upon them in consequence of the

change in our circumstances, with cheerfulness and fidelity, and deserve my hearty thanks.

To the trustees, individually and collectively, for their unvaried kindness and assistance, and in an especial manner to Rev. Josiah H. Temple for his unwearied labors during the whole of the night after the fire, and for several days and nights following, I am under very great obligations.

Commending the institution and all connected with it, to the care of our great Benefactor, this report is

Most respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM E. STARR,
Superintendent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, Westborough, }
September 30, 1859. }

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Reform School at Westborough,
Massachusetts :*

GENTLEMEN,—The following is a tabular statement of the moral and social condition of the boys committed to this institution during the year ending September 30, 1859, and previously :

	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
The whole number committed,	198	2,409	2,607
Have lost both parents,	13	221	234
Have lost only father,	50	633	683
Have lost only mother,	32	375	407
Have a step-parent,	38	56	94*
Both parents intemperate,	23	230	253
Only fathers intemperate,	57	735	792
Only mothers intemperate,	5	40	45
Parents' example otherwise pernicious, .	19	1,150	1,165
Father and mother separated, though living,	21	25	46*
Fathers have no regular occupation, .	17	751	768
Who have or have had one or more members of their families in penal or reformatory institutions,	37	591 .	628
Were mostly idle previous to commitment,	102	1,772	1,874
Were untruthful previous to commitment,	154	2,217	2,371
Were addicted to the use of profane language,	140	1,935	2,075
Were addicted to the use of obscene language,	41	1,397	1,438
Were truants,	122	1,663	1,785
Were Sabbath breakers,	79	1,536	1,615
Never attended Sabbath school, . . .	36	392	428
Occasionally attended Sabbath school, .	104	1,605	1,709

* For two years.

TABLE—Continued.

	Past year.	Previously.	Total.
Were acquainted with each other previous to commitment,	130	1,818	1,948
Had frequented places of questionable amusement,	35	1,252	1,287
Had slept out nights, in stables, sheds, boxes, &c.,	37	1,062	1,099
Had used tobacco,	68	968	1,036
Had drank intoxicating liquors, many of them to excess,	16	560	576
Had been previously arrested once,	51	484	535
Had been previously arrested twice,	15	144	159
Had been previously arrested three times or more,	2	145	147
Had been in prisons, houses of detention, or reformatory schools,	34	526	560

From these statistics it is evident, that our harvest of delinquent boys is the fruit of the same kind of seed-sowing, and the result of the same kind of influences which usually have filled reformatory and penal institutions. Death, intemperance, the separation of parents, poverty and inefficiency, have, in many instances, rendered the homes of these boys unsuitable places for their moral culture. While it is true that there is no place on earth so well designed for a school to train children to habits of industry and virtue as that within the sacred precincts of a well-regulated family, yet a family whose parental instructors are ignorant, inefficient and immoral, is quite sure to make a disastrous failure in the education of the little ones committed to its care.

If the parents of Massachusetts know what is for the good of their children, and will labor for their benefit, they will gladly deny themselves of any luxury that threatens the ruin of their offspring; for the sake of their children, even if no higher motive prompts them, they will be sincerely religious; for the sake of their children's happiness, they will teach their sons and daughters to respect the rights and feelings of others; for the sake of their present and future good they will teach them *obedience*,—parental, civil and divine. If the public guardians of our peace and morality study for the good of the

people, they will provide early and well for those children whose homes are unfavorable to good morals; and they will not license dens of iniquity, nor charter schools of vice, nor allow such to exist when they have the power to remove them. While the causes are at work which have ever produced juvenile crime we need not expect our children to grow up virtuous.

It is hardly necessary to repeat here what has often been said, and what you very well know, that a reform which does not rest upon the religious basis is not likely to be permanent. To have reformation lasting and sure, there needs to be inwrought into the character a consciousness of personal responsibility to God. "If one abandons any form of vice, feeling as Joseph did, 'How can I do this thing and sin against God?' he is proof against temptation from any quarter." We are often sadly disappointed in boys who were thought to be reformed. Their conduct, so far as it was known to the officers, was good. They saw it to be for their interest to behave well. They were promoted to stations of honor, and trusted to a considerable degree. But after awhile the circumstances changed. They did not obtain all they claimed for their meritorious conduct. They were exposed to some temptation. It was not so clear to them that their interests demanded a continuance in good conduct. There had been no reform in their character, and their fall was easy. It was natural that the stream should be as low as the fountain—that the conduct should be as vile as the character. Our hope then is in changing the character, and this can be reached only by religious influences. Every influence that opposes the harmonious working of the religious element among the boys, interferes with the success of the institution, and every influence that increases the power of the religious feeling is promoting the true work of reform.

Until the fire of August 13th, the usual course of religious instruction was pursued. Since that time the Sabbath school has been discontinued for the want of a suitable room. On Sunday, the 14th of August, the boys who remained in Westborough were assembled in the town hall, and there we held our religious services, which were rendered affecting in consequence of the sad Providence which had deprived us of a chapel, occasioned as it was by the malicious act of one of our

own number. After the second service we marched in solemn silence from the village to the smouldering ruins of our home, so beautiful and comfortable but two days before. God, in his kindness, had preserved four of our eight school-rooms, where half of the boys might be seated, and a sleeping hall where they might lodge. In the hall we have had our evening devotions, and in the two upper school-rooms, which have folding-doors between them, we have our Sabbath day meetings.

We are under obligations to the clergymen of Fitchburg, who kindly volunteered to preach to the boys that were transferred to the new jail in that place, and also to the choir of singers, which added interest to these meetings by their good and cheering music.

Our Sunday school during the past year, until it was discontinued, was more than commonly interesting. An unusual zeal has been manifested by the boys, in committing to memory large portions of the sacred Scriptures. This zeal has been awakened in part by the offering of trifling rewards, and in part by the exertions of faithful teachers.

The following from the *Worcester Transcript*, which is a correct account of the report of our Sabbath school for the quarter ending June 27, 1859, will illustrate one kind of effort which we have endeavored to make for the boys' good :

The school is divided into thirty-eight classes, taught by officers of the institution and by kind friends from Westborough village. All the boys who are able to do it are required to commit to memory and recite the same portion of Scripture, averaging seven or eight verses per Sabbath. This would amount to something less than 50,000 verses for the quarter. But the boys have actually recited 78,944 verses during twelve Sabbaths. The eight boys who recited the largest number of verses during the quarter, recited 16,689, more than 2,000 each.

There was greater exertion made by the boys in committing Bible verses, in consequence of an offer being made at the beginning of the quarter, that a certain number of boys who should recite the greatest number of verses where they had not previously recited, should receive prizes in books of different value. Twenty-one books were given out as prizes. The boy

who recited the largest number of verses received a two dollar book. The boy who drew the twenty-first prize—a book worth twenty-five cents—recited 460 verses. During the last six months one boy has recited the whole New Testament, and is now reciting in Exodus in the Old Testament. The moral effect of learning the Scripture is clearly seen in almost every boy who perseveres in the good work. These boys, as a general thing, improve more rapidly than the others in both intellect and character.

After the report was read, Mr. Charles W. Rice, of Worcester, through whose efforts the money was raised to purchase the prize books, made a very appropriate address to the boys. At the close of his remarks he introduced the Hon. A. H. Bulloch, mayor of Worcester, who spoke in a very happy manner for about twenty minutes to his youthful audience. In closing, he told them that he would see to it that prizes of the same value, and to the same number, should be forthcoming for another quarter. The kind and encouraging words spoken by these gentlemen could but have a good effect upon the character of those who were addressed.

We are under many obligations to our kind friends in Westborough village, who have labored long and faithfully in the Sabbath school.

The boys have been greatly interested, and I hope benefited, by the juvenile papers provided for them the past year. In no other way can so much good reading be obtained for them. Besides a great many papers of various kinds given to the boys by their Sabbath school teachers, there have been provided for them of weekly papers: ten of the Youths' Companion, one hundred of the Sunday School Banner, and twenty-five of the Well-Spring. Of monthly papers: one hundred of the Child's Paper, and one hundred of the Life Boat. The means to obtain these papers has been furnished: ten dollars by Mrs. Richardson, of Shrewsbury; six dollars and twenty-five cents for the Well-Spring, by Samuel V. Spaulding, of Lowell; five dollars by a friend, and the remainder by the State.

There have been four deaths in the institution during the past year. Two of these were very sudden; one was expected for a long time. Peter Andrews died June 10, of consumption,

after a sickness of many months. During the last few weeks of his life, when he had become satisfied that he could never get well, he watched the progress of his disease with much interest. His mind was much on religious things; he loved the voice of prayer and the reading of the Scriptures. With perfect resignation he looked forward to the hour when he should be *free*, and prayed for the time speedily to come. The night before he died he suffered greatly from *weariness*, and as though the burden of his sins made him weary, he prayed, "Jesus, take my sins." The hour at last came, while he was in the full possession of his reason, and he peacefully closed his eyes to sleep, firm in the faith that Jesus would take his sins. He is now where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary be at rest," for Jesus says, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. SLEEPER,
Chaplain.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School :

GENTLEMEN,—The yearly report upon the health of the boys of this institution, for 1859, who have been through the year under my care, will be presented to your board in the following communication.

Four deaths have occurred since the last year's report. One each from the following diseases: Consumption, inflammation of the brain, rheumatic disease of the heart, dropsy ensuing; and one who died very suddenly from inflammation of the stomach, as was ascertained by *post mortem* inspection. This boy had a voracious appetite, guided by a weak intellect, and the immediate cause of death was supposed to be from partaking largely while employed in the garden, of sorrel, stalks of rhubarb, and other substances unsuitable to a stomach already diseased.

Besides the above mentioned fatal cases, others have been severely sick; three with pneumonia, and two with rheumatic fever. Ophthalmia, in some form or other, has been met with somewhat more frequently than has been usual of late years. Five were protracted cases, which threatened serious consequences to the sight.

During the season of cold weather, when colds and coughs are most expected, catarrhal affections were comparatively infrequent, excepting a short period of influenza in December. From the first of October to the first of May, but three were severely sick with any disease. May and June have been the most sickly months of the year. Twenty-eight have had measles since July. It has been mild, and the judicious care of the nurse has been nearly all that was necessary for their recovery.

Yours respectfully,

H. H. RISING.

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1859.

S T E W A R D ' S R E P O R T .

*Amount of Stock, Produce, Machinery, Beds and Bedding, &c.,
pertaining to the State Reform School, September 30, 1859.*

Live stock on the farm,	\$2,572 50
Produce of the farm,	1,725 04
Agricultural implements,	1,589 04
Horses, carriages and harnesses,	1,002 75
Machinery and mechanical fixtures	5,831 50
Beds and bedding in inmates' department,	2,500 00
Other furniture in the same,	1,021 00
Personal property in Superintendent's department,	2,000 00
Ready made clothing,	1,318 00
Dry goods, provisions and groceries,	1,514 28
Fuel,	1,587 50
Library for boys,	300 00
School books, &c.,	580 00
	\$23,541 61

THEODORE F. BRIGHAM,

Steward of State Reform School.

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

Since the first day of April last there have been performed by the boys employed on the farm, 10,104 days' work, (of six hours each, from May 1 to May 5, and eight hours each from May 5 to the present time,) 253 of which have been done for the institution, (which includes assisting in loading and unloading coal, lumber and provisions, driving teams, &c. ;) 2,558 on road from institution to barn, from highway to cemetery, preparing reservoirs for manure, &c. : 154 in the fields of neighboring farmers ; 90 on the public highway, and the remaining 7,933 on ordinary farm work. The deportment of the boys, when under my care, has generally been commendable, and a marked and decided improvement is noticed in the conduct of many. Three men have been employed on the farm, beside myself and the gardener, Mr. Dougherty, whose time has been partly devoted to the institution. Three of the teachers also commenced work on the farm the 5th of May, with two lines of small boys, (whose labors are included above,) and rendered efficient aid in the various farming operations, until the 13th of August, when our plans were all frustrated by the burning of the institution. With this help, 75½ days' work of men, 63½ of oxen, and 86½ of horses, have been with the boys mentioned above on roads, walks, reservoirs, &c., and 73 of men, 28 of oxen, and 60½ of horses have been for the institution.

The produce of the farm, some of which is harvested and measured, and the remainder estimated as accurately as possible, is as follows, viz. :

43 tons English hay, at \$12,	. . . .	\$516 00
14 tons mowed oats, at \$12,	. . . .	168 00
9 tons rye, at \$12,	. . . .	108 00
24 tons meadow hay, at \$8,	. . . .	192 00

6 tons barley straw,	\$48 00
bedding,	24 00
4 tons millet, at \$12,	48 00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons rye straw, at \$6,	15 00
10 acres corn fodder, at \$5,	50 00
128 bushels barley, at 80 cts.,	102 40
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels beans, at \$1.50,	27 75
50 bushels rye, at \$1,	50 00
525 bushels potatoes, assorted, at 50 cts.,	262 50
75 bushels potatoes, small, at 25 cts.,	18 75
250 bushels corn,	250 00
50 tons mangel-wurzels, at \$8,	400 00
100 bushels beets, at 25 cts.,	25 00
1,200 bushels carrots, at 25 cts.,	300 00
250 bushels parsnips, at 30 cts.,	75 00
4,500 heads cabbage, at 4 cts.,	180 00
20 barrels apples, at \$1,	20 00
10 barrels apples, at \$2,	20 00
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels pears, at \$1.50,	11 25
14 bushels pears, at \$5,	70 00
2 bushels plums, at \$5,	10 00
53 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels green peas, \$1.50,	80 25
114 boxes strawberries, and 220 raspberries, at 20 cts.,	66 80
62 boxes currants, at 10 cts.,	6 20
2 tons winter squashes, at \$20,	40 00
250 bushels ruta-bagas, at 20 cts.,	50 00
25 bushels turnips, at 20 cts.,	5 00
38 bushels tomatoes, at 75 cts.,	28 50
87 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels cucumbers, at 75 cts.,	65 63
summer squashes, pie plants, celery, pump- kins, &c., &c.,	20 00
sweet corn,	25 00
2,728 pounds pork sold, and swine alive,	394 63
4 pigs used at institution,	12 00
1,022 pounds beef used at institution, at 7 cts.,	71 54
veal and calves sold,	13 80
one cow, \$30, one \$55, and one bull, \$25,	110 00
7,060 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons milk used at institution, at 10 cts.,	706 07

 \$4,687 07

We have purchased one cow for \$45, one bull for \$40, one cow for \$55, making stock on hand at the present time :

22 cows.

4 oxen.

5 horses.

1 three year old Hereford bull.

1 one year old Durham bull.

1 two year old grade Durham and Ayrshire.

1 two year old grade heifer.

1 one year old grade heifer.

Notwithstanding the past season has been favorable for the hay crops, you will see that the amount raised falls far short of what has been reported in former years. This, it appears to me, is the effect of excessive and long-continued tillage, without any rotation of grass, and of want of manure on the natural mowing which had long been accustomed to receive a liberal dressing, and as often returned a liberal reward. The field selected for corn is moist land, with a north-eastern slope, a part of which had recently been trenched, and all required heavy manuring to insure a good crop ; and as no manure was made at the reservoirs the last year, the supply was wholly inadequate, and the season being unfavorable for corn, the result is a very light yield. Much of our time has been devoted to making compost, and the amount on hand ready for use cannot be less than eight hundred ox-cart loads, besides a large amount of muck, &c., ready to deposit in the barn cellar, reservoirs, &c., when needed. We have thirteen acres seeded to grass, which now looks well.

Respectfully submitted,

E. BRIGHAM,
Farmer.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1859.

A P P E N D I X .

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned, a Committee of your Board, authorized and instructed to provide means for the better heating and lighting the buildings of the institution, having performed the duty assigned them, respectfully submit the following Report:

As appears from the records, the attention of the Board has been directed for several years to the necessity of making certain repairs and improvements, by which a more economical and perfect system of heating and lighting the buildings should be secured. Men of good judgment, not members of the Board, and officers of other State institutions, who have from time to time visited the school, have suggested the deficiency of the old mode, and the importance of remodeling the same.

The erection of the building by parts, at intervals of four years, and the impossibility of anticipating all the uses to which steam must necessarily be applied, very naturally led to the adoption of a system wholly inadequate to the present exigencies, as well as complex and expensive. Provision was early and wisely made for heating the rooms in the old wing by steam from the laundry boiler, but no such provision was made for warming the new wing; and the boiler set was too small to do it. And the furnaces and stoves proved a poor and costly substitute.

The particular facts which stimulated inquiry, and seemed to your Committee to render some immediate change indispensable, were these. To meet exigencies as they arose, there had been set, in years past, four steam boilers; two were located in the old wing, and two at the pond, one-eighth of a mile from the school. Of the two in the building, one was set in the laundry, and was used for laundry purposes, and for warming the school-rooms and dormitory above; the other was in the boys' kitchen, and was used for cooking, &c. The two at the pond were

used for driving the mill and forcing water from the pond to the institution. The one in the kitchen was faulty in construction, of small power, and consumed an unreasonable amount of fuel. The one in the laundry was requiring extensive repairs, and was at best in an unsafe condition. The other two, from their distance from the building, could only be used for a specific purpose. Thus, with four boilers in constant use, the old wing only was heated by steam, and that very imperfectly. It required four furnaces and about a dozen stoves to warm the school-rooms, dormitory, offices and shops in the new wing. Add to these items the amount of time necessarily consumed in lighting and tending the fires in the numerous scattered boilers, furnaces and stoves, and the fact that four hundred and forty tons of coal and eighty cords of wood were annually consumed, and the board will understand what the Committee mean when they speak of a necessity for making such changes as would concentrate the heating apparatus, and increase its power, and apply that power, and at the same time save labor and fuel.

It seemed to the Committee that the responsibility imposed upon the trustees to see to the "economical management of the concerns" of the institution, that duty to the State government from which they received their commissions, that the dictates of common prudence and sound judgment, as well as the universal demand for a wise retrenchment in every department of the public service, alike rendered it imperative on them to devise such improvements and make such repairs as should materially lessen the annual expenditures, and at the same time promote the comfort and health of the inmates.

It also appeared to your Committee that the repairs or improvements should be so extensive and complete as to be permanent—fully meeting the wants of the institution in its present enlarged capacity, and equal to any probable future emergency.

Before deciding on the specific repairs to recommend, the chairman of the Committee visited many of the large institutions in this and neighboring States, to examine their different modes of heating, and carefully digested the facts collected, both in relation to cost, safety, completeness, and the sanitary effects of the different systems in use.

After full investigation, the Committee became satisfied that two steam boilers of large capacity, properly located and set, would easily do all the work of the four then in use; would drive the grist mill, saw and plane lumber, and do other mechanical business that may hereafter be introduced for the employment of the boys, pump the water from the pond for the use of the institution, heat water for laundry purposes, do the cooking, and in addition, warm the rooms throughout the entire building, for a trifle more than one-half the cost incurred for the whole

item of fuel. At the same time, the labor of tending twenty fires would be superseded, and the waste of time of the carpenter and miller in going to and from the shop by the pond be stopped.

Besides, the Committee deemed the fact important, that the present was a favorable time for undertaking the work, owing to the general prostration of business. Manufacturers and mechanics were willing to execute contracts at very small profits. And as was proved in the sequel, the whole work was accomplished at a reduction of at least fifteen per cent. from the prices paid for similar work two years ago; the saving on the boilers alone amounting to \$500.

These facts, and reasonings and conclusions of the Committee, together with an estimate of the cost of the necessary repairs and renewals, were communicated to the Board at a meeting held October 8, 1858. Whereupon it was *voted*, That the executive committee (Messrs. Simon Brown, Fayerweather and Temple) with Mr. Hammond, be constituted a committee and invested with full power to make such contracts as shall be necessary to secure the proper heating of the buildings by steam, and lighting the same with gas. And the sum of \$11,000 was appropriated from moneys which were in the treasurer's hands, to pay for the same.

The first question for the Committee to settle, was the location of the boilers. The boiler house at the pond was too distant. No chimney or flue in the building has sufficient draught to be relied upon; and this, and the possible danger of explosion, determined against placing them in the basement, or in the yard.

After comparing the advantages and disadvantages of various points, a spot was chosen, 300 feet south-west of the institution, on the edge of the grove, 27 feet above the level of the pond, and 30 feet below the foundations of the school building. This location afforded facilities for drawing water from the pond; was easy of access from the road, and from the institution; allowed of conducting steam in a direct line into the building, with a regular ascent, and at a point where the greatest power was needed; was so near as to be readily reached, yet so distant as to afford comparative safety; and furnished peculiar advantages for applying steam power hereafter to various farm uses, such as supplying cold and hot water to the barn, and forcing the accumulated contents of the reservoir across the intervalle to the tillage lands on the plain. At a small expense, the boiler house and mill could be moved to the spot, so that the main additional cost would be for a new chimney.

Proposals were invited from the leading steam boiler and pipe manufacturers, for the necessary materials and work. From the many received, the Committee accepted those of Messrs. Braman, Perham & Co., of Boston and Worcester.

This firm contracted to put in two boilers made of best American iron, half an inch thick, with heads five-eighths of an inch thick, each 5 feet in diameter, by 30 feet in length, with sufficient pipes for flows and returns, and box coils, in the different rooms,—warranting the same to heat the public rooms of the institution to the temperature of 75° Fahrenheit. The pipes in the old wing were retained, and connected with the new mains, the boilers only being discarded.

The work was done under the constant supervision of Mr. Braman; and is of the best materials, and most perfect workmanship.

The cost of all complete is \$10,646. The estimated value of the old boilers and stoves is \$250.

The contract for lighting the building with gas, to be made from resin oil, was also made with Messrs. Braman, Perham & Co. The retorts and gasometers were located, for various reasons, near the new boilers. One chimney serves for both; and the conducting pipes were laid side by side with the steam pipes, thus saving the expense of excavation.

The cost of the retorts, gasometer, conducting and distributing pipes, and burners complete, is \$2,348, making the total cost of the repairs and renewals, including chimney and foundation for boiler house, \$12,994.

Eleven thousand dollars of the balance in the hands of the treasurer (of last year's appropriation, and income of funds,) was by vote of the Board, ordered to be paid on account of contracts made by the Committee; leaving a balance of \$1,994, to be provided for by the sale of old boilers, from income of boys' labor, or otherwise, as the Board shall direct.

The gas works were completed and put in operation February 22d. The Committee regard this as beyond question a perfect success. Four-fold the amount of light is obtained, as by the former method, and at a small increase of cost. The same amount of light as under the old system would effect a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost.

The steam has been in use something more than a month. Perhaps it is too soon to express an opinion as to its merits and cost, compared with the former mode of heating the institution. But the boilers have proved their capacity to heat the building to 75 degrees, and to do all the work required of the old boilers. The Committee entertain no doubt that an annual saving of \$1,500, in fuel and labor will be effected.

The improvements thus completed, are, the Committee need hardly remark in closing, in no sense, a new project. The changes contemplated, and successfully effected, though extensive, are but the simplifying, concentrating and enlarging the capacity of the mode of heating and working, long in use, but imperfectly and expensively applied.

That the improvements were necessary, the Committee entertain no doubts. That they will result in a saving of annual expenses, largely in excess of the interest on the cost, the trial of a month fully demonstrates.

SIMON BROWN,
JOSIAH H. TEMPLE,
PARLEY HAMMOND,
JOHN A. FAYERWEATHER,

Committee.

WESTBOROUGH, April 16. 1859.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

From Masters and others, concerning Boys who have left the Institution.

L——, *November 5, 1858.*

Dear Sir:—I write to inform you that J. S. M. is well. His character is good, and he is going to commence going to school next month.

S.

L——, *November 6, 1858.*

Dear Sir:—It is with much satisfaction that I can report to you, from time to time, the continued good behavior of A. V. He is blessed with very good health, which is uniform. A. has taken more interest in the business of farming the past season than heretofore; has worked six months this year about three miles from my place, for Mr. H., who is a very worthy man and good citizen. A. spends a portion of his evenings in reading the weekly papers, and more in reading books drawn from T.'s Social Library.

Very truly yours, C.

T——, *January 6, 1859.*

Dear Sir:—Your regulations require me to write to you at least once a year about W. H. S., that I took from your school in June, 1856. He is now sixteen years old, very small of his age, and is a good boy.

H.

D——, *February 8, 1859.*

Sir:—It is with pleasure that I take this opportunity to inform you concerning H. His health for the past year has been very good indeed. His behavior is all that I could wish. I have a friend who wishes to

know if you have any boys that would like to learn the trade of shoe-making. If so, please write and let me know immediately, as he would like to come out there next week. Respectfully yours, T.

D——, *February 25, 1859.*

Dear Sir:—I now seat myself to inform you how we like G. He has been here almost a year, and so far we like him very much. I think, take it in all respects, he is as good a boy as we could have had.

Yours truly, F.

L——, *March 28, 1859.*

Sir:—As the time is drawing near, I thought I would write and let you know about my son C. He is at present at work with me, and is doing very well.

Yours respectfully, G.

S——, *May, 1859.*

Dear Sir:—As another year has elapsed since I wrote you with respect to my son, W. D. U., it has become my duty again to inform you with regard to him. His health is usually good. He is at work at his trade, shoemaking, in W. W., and is doing well.

Respectfully yours, U.

A——, *May 24, 1859.*

Dear Sir:—The time has arrived when it is duty for me to write you concerning J. W. H. We cannot look for perfection in a child. We think him quite as good as boys average.

Truly yours, B.

M——, *July 4, 1859.*

Dear Sir:—Nearly two years have passed since I took from your school G. W. S. I would inform you that his health and deportment have generally been good. I have not been able to find as steady employment for him as I wished.

S.

T——, *April 4, 1859.*

It is now more than a year since I took my son, E. H. D., from your school. He is now in R., learning a trade—that of carpenter; he is doing well, and has been since he has been under my care.

Yours, with respect, D.

G——, *April 18, 1859.*

Dear Sir:—It is now one year since J. M. came to live with me. I find him to be a very good boy, thus far. He has attended school the past winter, and has progressed in his studies very well. The teacher

wrote a valedictory address to the school, and J. was selected to deliver it. He has attended church constantly the year past, and is a member of the Sabbath School. He is always reading if he has nothing to do.

Respectfully yours, G.

From Boys who have left the Institution.

S——, *November 13, 1858.*

Dear Sir:—I take this opportunity of writing to you, hoping to find you in good health as this leaves me at present. I received your letter several months ago, which I hailed as a blessing from a fatherly instructor. I do not feel ashamed that I was made a member of the State Reform School at Westborough. While I was there I made a resolution which if I adhere to it, I will succeed in life. Give my best respects to Messrs. S. L. & T.

From your ob't serv't, J. M.

E——, *December 26, 1858.*

Dear Sir:—I now take this opportunity to write to you, thinking I should like to hear how you and the boys are getting along. I hope this will find you well, and all the rest of the school. I am getting along first-rate. I go to school now, and am getting along pretty well in my studies. I am well, and so are my father and mother.

Yours, with respect, W. W. P.

R——, *December 4, 1858.*

Respected Sir:—I hope these few lines will find you in good health. I am trying to be a good boy. I don't know whether I shall see you again in this world, but hope to meet you in the world to come.

J. F. L.

D——, *December 19, 1858.*

Dear Friend:—I received your kind letter of the third. Accept my thanks for the kindness that was shown me when I was in the institution. You shall always have the prayers of one who through your efforts and the grace of God, was rescued from the gulf of sin and perdition; and you will always have the prayers of a father and mother. Give my respects to the officers, and tell them that I thank them for their kindness to me. Give my love to Mr. and Mrs. Sleeper, and tell them to write to me as soon as they can.

Yours, J. W. L.

N. B——, *May 15, 1858.*

Dear Friend:—I am sorry that I have not written to you before. When I received your kind letter of instruction and good advice, I

resolved to write you on the first opportunity. I am getting along very well with my business, and hope to be a painter. My love and respects to you and all inquiring friends.

Yours truly, J. H. L.

S. D—, *August, 1859.*

Dear Sir:—I take this opportunity to write you and let you know that I am getting along very well. My health has been very good since I left the school. I have found that the State Reform School is a better place than I thought when I was there; and when I read of the burning of the school, I thought it time for me to write. In the spring, I think I will go up to see it.

Yours, T. F.

D—, *August 12, 1859.*

Dear Sir:—Though some time has elapsed since I have seen you, yet I have not forgotten *you* or the school. I have always regarded it as an old home, endeared by many fond reminiscences; and I love to look back upon those happy times, and, in imagination, live over again my life of imprisonment, as I once thought it was, but which I now regard as more than liberty. And this is not a hard matter when I find so many of my old friends—two of whom are now at work with me—with whom I can talk over our old times; and those two fully indorse these sentiments. I refer to M. and M. We are all doing well, and enjoying perfect health. D. has been here and worked with me awhile, but has left for home. If he retains his present disposition, he will never make much of a man. But it seems strange that four of our old Opera Troupe, coming from different parts of the State, should get together so soon, and all working in the same shop. M. has been here at work, but has gone home. We expect him back this summer. S., also, works in D., and *all* are doing well. Give our respects to all the officers. Remember me to Mr. C., especially, and ask him to write me. And *you* must be sure and write. Give our united and individual respects to Mrs. S.

D—, *August 22, 1859.*

Since writing the above, we have received the disastrous news of the burning of the institution. We all send you our warmest sympathies. Our calculations of seeing the old homestead once more are dashed. We were going up next month; and, as it is, we shall see you some time next fall. We thank the members of "Lyman 5" for their gallant and heroic conduct during the trying emergencies of the day. Captain M. and the rest of us feel proud of them.

Yours, E. A. P.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its commencement to the present time.

Date of Commission.	Names.	Residences.	Date of Retirement.
1847.	Nahum Fisher, . . .	Westborough, . . .	1849.
1847.	John W. Graves, . . .	Lowell, . . .	1849.
1847.	Samuel Williston, . . .	Easthampton, . . .	1853.
1847.	Thomas A. Greene, . . .	New Bedford, . . .	Still in office.
1847.	Otis Adams, . . .	Grafton, . . .	1851.
1847.	George Denny,* . . .	Westborough, . . .	1851.
1847.	William T. Andrews, . . .	Boston, . . .	1851.
1849.	William Livingston,* . . .	Lowell, . . .	1851.
1849.	Russell A. Gibbs, . . .	Lanesborough, . . .	1853.
1851.	George H. Kuhn, . . .	Boston, . . .	1855.
1851.	J. B. French, . . .	Lowell, . . .	1854.
1851.	Daniel H. Forbes,* . . .	Westborough, . . .	1854.
1851.	Edward B. Bigelow, . . .	Grafton, . . .	1855.
1853.	J. H. W. Page, . . .	New Bedford, . . .	1856.
1853.	Harvey Dodge, . . .	Sutton, . . .	1857.
1854.	G. Howland Shaw, . . .	Boston, . . .	1856.
1854.	Henry W. Cushman, . . .	Bernardston, . . .	Still in office.
1855.	Albert H. Nelson,* . . .	Woburn, . . .	1855.
1855.	John A. Fitch, . . .	Hopkinton, . . .	1858.
1855.	Parley Hammond, . . .	Worcester, . . .	Still in office.
1856.	Simon Brown, . . .	Concord, . . .	Still in office.
1856.	John A. Fayerweather, . . .	Westborough, . . .	1859.
1857.	Josiah H. Temple, . . .	Framingham, . . .	Still in office.
1858.	Judson S. Brown, . . .	Fitchburg, . . .	Still in office.
1859.	Theodore Lyman, . . .	Brookline, . . .	Still in office.

* Those marked thus (*) are deceased.

OFFICERS.

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PARLEY HAMMOND.
SIMON BROWN.
THOMAS A. GREENE.
JOSIAH H. TEMPLE.

HENRY W. CUSHMAN.
JUDSON S. BROWN.
THEODORE LYMAN.

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SIMON BROWN.
JOSIAH H. TEMPLE.

THEODORE LYMAN.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

THOMAS A. GREENE.
HENRY W. CUSHMAN.

JOSIAH H. TEMPLE.

FARM COMMITTEE.

SIMON BROWN.
JUDSON S. BROWN.

PARLEY HAMMOND.

SECRETARY.

THOMAS A. GREENE.

TREASURER.

PARLEY HAMMOND.

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ORVILLE K. HUTCHINSON, *Asst. Supt.*
THEODORE F. BRIGHAM, *Steward*.
Rev. WILLIAM T. SLEEPER, *Chaplain*.
HENRY H. RISING, *Physician*.
ELMER BRIGHAM, *Farmer*.
Mrs. W. E. STARR, *Matron*.
Mrs. T. F. BRIGHAM, *Asst. Matron*.
MALINDA PALMER, *Seamstress*.

Mrs. H. A. COBB, *Seamstress*.
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MARY R. COLVIN, *Cook*.
EBER O. BAILEY, *Engineer*.
BOWERS C. HATHAWAY, *Carpenter*.
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WILLIAM H. PAIGE, "

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HENRY TALCOTT.

WILLIAM STARR.
EUNICE E. MORSE.
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ERASTUS C. LOUD.
FREDERICK MORRISON.

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